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	3.	and had Communist Party backing. The Sea Technica provided a four-year course and their graduates emerged as navigators of ocean waters (sturmani dalnovo plavania). They also graduated ship's engineers (mekhaniki) and technical administrators (explotationiki) of fleets and shore installations, such as dispatchers and cost accountants The Sea Technica, with the exception of the one at Kherson, also turned out radio operators (radisti, or morskii radio - tekhniki),									
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normally after a three-year course. However, when needed, there were also shorter courses for radio operators, as well as for navigators, administrators, and ships engineers. The level of a technicum in the USSR was considered lower than that of a university, because less general education was provided. The Sea Technica, however, were considered to be on a higher level than other technic such as those teaching machine building, which usually gave only a three-year course. There were eight Sea Technica, located at Kherson, Odessa, Batum (a small, unimportant one which graduated poorly qualified personnel but did give a four-year course), Rostov-on-Don, Leningrad, Archangelsk, Vladivostok, and Baku.

- 4. The Sea Technicum for River and Coastal Waters was located in Astrakhan and gave a three-year course. Its students graduated as navigators of coastal waters (sturman malovo plavania). They were often employed on river tugs which also were used in coastal waters of the Caspian Sea.
- 5. A Technicum of the Fishing Industry was located in Kherson; there was also one in Murmansk. They gave three year courses. Graduates were given the title of "kapitan-direktor", because they could serve either as captain of a fishing vessel or director of a fishing station (ribnii promislo). There were trawlers up to 200 tons, whalers, and large crab boats. A fishing station included a fishing fleet, piers, and a cannery. Frequently, an individual who was unable to graduate from a regular Sea Technicum would transfer to one of the two Sea Technica of the Fishing Industry.
- There was a school for sailors (morskoye shkela) in Cdessa, and probably one in Leningrad.

 name of the school in Odessa, but in 1939 it was considered to be one of the trade schools (remeslennoyi uchilishi) and was so called. It trained able bodied seamen (AB), called "rulevoi" in Russian, i e helmsman. It also graduated machinists. I believe it was a two-year course. Frequently a boy of sixteen would enter this school, after finishing the general seven-year school.
- 7. In addition, each medium and large Soviet port periodically offered courses to improve the qualifications (Kursi po povisheniyu Kvalifikatii) of such sea-going personnel as navigators and engineers. Also, ports gave licenses to sail tugs and small craft up to 200 tons. The licenses were valid anywhere in the USSR.

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